EXTENDING THE BIG DEPOT.

THE GRAND CENTRAL TO BE ENLARGED. THE ADDITION OF A NEW BUILDING AND SEVEN

NEW TRACKS ONLY AWAITING NECESSARY LEG-ISLATION. The New-York Central Railroad management has decided upon an important improvement, to be car-ried out if the necessary legislation can be secured. It is an addition to the present Grand Central Depot, in Forty-second st., which will largely increase the present facili-ties of the company in handling passenger business without delay or inconvenience. It is confidently expected that a proper understanding of the scheme will attract sufficient support from the public to enable the company to secure with ease the legislation required to put the

plan into effect. The steady and rapid growth of the business of the three roads-the Central, the Harlem, and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford-which centre in the Grand Central Depot, has severely taxed the present track facilthe of the depot. For several years it has been recognized that the traffic was overcrowding the existing accommodations for handling it satisfactorily, and escially within the last two years the stress of business as compelled the New-York Central managers to bene their energies to devising a feasible scheme for meeting the situation. There are twelve tracks in the depot, over which at this season about 181 passenger trains, incoming and outgoing, are handled on the average every day. The train movements required of the depot-master are, course, twice this number, as every train run necessarily has to be handled twice to transfer it from the track of which it enters to that on which it is to go out. In the busy summer season the number of trains handled rises to about 210 a day. At all seasons the regular number of trains is constantly liable to be becreased by special and excursion additions in view of some special occasions, like pial celebrations, conventions, etc. Frequent delays at these, times necessarily occur in the running of regular trains and the public will hall with satisfaction any step that will remove or at least reduce this annoyance.

THE PLANS FOR ANOTHER DEPOT. What is proposed by the New-York Central Company is the building of practically another depot alongside and east of the present Forty-second-st. structure. To do this Fourth-ave, will have to be closed to the public from Forty-second to Forty-fifth st., and mission will be asked of the Legislature that this may be done. The Central Company owns the property extend-ing 130 feet east of Fourth-ave., from Forty-second to Forty-fifth st., with the exception of four lots embraced in the area. A new street, having a width of fifty feet, will be opened from Forty-second to Forty-fifth st., along the extreme eastern limit of this territory. Between this new street and the old screet a substantial shed will be erected for seven new tracks. The building which wil have to be cleared away in order to carry out the proposed improvement are principally in Forty-second-st. They are occupied as a liquor store, grocery store, a market and a drug store as far east as the building known as the Croton Market. Brandes & Gieschen, grocers, lease the entire property from the rail-road company, sub-letting what part of it they do not need for their own purposes. The lease is terminable on sixty days' notice from the railroad company, so that there need be little delay when the company is ready to begin actual operations. To carry out this plan the bridge crossing the company's tracks at Forty-fifth-st, will also have to be reconstructed and the eastern approach ex-tended to Lexington-ave, and beyond. It may be, however, that an arrangement can be made for replacing the bridge with a simple foot bridge. The present bridge is used scarcely at all by vehicles and the proposition for a new footbridge is favored by the property-owners in the neighborhood. The space to be taken by the deput additional tien will also compel the removal of the reliroad company's machine shops between Forty-third and Fortysecond sts. either to the company's Thirty-accond-st property or up the road. This and the bridge removal are the only changes that will be necessary, except th taking down of the store buildings mentioned. SURVEYS ALREADY MADE.

All the plans for the proposed new building been prepared and engineers eyed the ground. The depot addition surveyed the will have a frontage of 97 feet on Forty-second-st. and a depth of 720 feet, the same as that of the Grand Central Depot. The walls will be built of brick, with an irontrussed roof, covered with galvanized iron and slate. The walls will be 20 feet from the ground and the roof at its highest point will be 50 feet from the track. There will be four platforms running the entire length of the seven tracks, and practically this will double the company's present facilities for handling business at the depot. The present street, which is to be replaced by a new street, will have to remain for the purpose of handling the freight traffic between the Grand Central Depot and the down-town depots of the company. In the proposed depot addition a large baggage-room will occupy the southeast corner, the waiting-rooms being next to it at the southern end of the building. It is proposed to build a stairway leading from the waiting rooms directly to the station of the elevated railroad at Forty-second-st. and Fourth-ave. It is hoped that this idea can be expanded so that even more direct communication can be furnished between the elevated railroad station and the depot by an dat branch of the New-York Elevated road up the street between the present depot and the proposed new structure. This proposition has been sub-mitted to the managers of the Manhatran Rullway Company, and they have received it favorably. If it is carried out the New-York Central will construct bridges spanning the street between the two depot buildings and com-municating with the present entrance of the Grand Central Depot in Vanderbilt-ave. The estimated cost of the proposed improvement is at least \$500,000. If the legislation required is secured it will be carried out as 500n as possible.

AN ATTACK ON RECEIVER GREEN.

CREDITORS OF THE NORTH RIVER COMPANY ASK FOR A NEW OR AN ASSOCIATE RECEIVER.

An order has been granted by Justice Van Brant, in the Supreme Court, directing Charles F. Woerishoffer as plaintiff in an action against the North River construction company, and Ashbel Green as its receiver, to show cause why the receiver should not be removed and another receiver appointed, or why an associate receiver should not be joined to the present one. The application for the order was made by the Attorney-General at the request of Martin A. Knapp, attorney for C. J. Ryan, Charles Peterson and James R. Young, creditors of the North River Construction Com-pany. These creditors, who were contractors in the building of the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, allege that their liens upon the construction company are paramount to those of others. They declare that Mr. Green's relations with the defendant company and the West Shore line are such as hardly to warrant the expectation that he will be as vigilant in subserving the interests of the creditors as another receiver might be. They further declare that Mr. Green was not appointed according to the law requiring a proper notice to be served upon the Attorney-General. The amounts represented by their claims are about \$600,000. The creditors state that Mr. Green, since he has been in charge, has sold about \$400,000 worth of telegraph stock, and used the proceeds to release certain mortgage bonds belonging to the construction company, which were pledged by it for loans, and that he has also paid out large sums to laborers and others under orders of the Court of New Jersey. They insist that the receiver has not under a satisfactory attempt to preserve a proper licunof the construction company upon the West Shore road, that the railroad company has run its road for its own purposes, and that it has applied its revenues to ward paying its own expenses, in which it is fur in arrears. The creators declare that the condition of the affairs of the construction company and of the West Shore road is growing worse constantly, and that no pian has yet been presented for their extrication. They assert, therefore, that the interests of the creditors will be subserved and a speedler distribution of the assets of the construction company will be arrived at through the means sought. The complamants also object to the financial plan recently devised for the relief of the necessities of the West Shore Company, under which, it is alleged, the construction of our part of its assets for bonds that are practically only a third flen on the railroad. The order is returnable on Saturday next. Green, since he has been in charge, has sold about \$400,000

third lien on the railroad. The order is returnable on Saturday next.

The friends of the West Shore Company declared yesterday that the action was designed simply to harass the construction company and lead, if possible, to the breaking of the control of the West Shore stock now lodged with the construction company. They regard this and the Currier proceeding as dictated by same interest which wishes to oring this stock on the market so that the West Shore road can be taken out of the hands of the present managers. It is declared that the scheme will not succeed, and that the ceiver Green at the proper time will be able to refute all the charges brought against him. Regarding the financial plan, the reply is made that the creditors are not concerned with what the assets of the construction company are, provided their claims are paid in full.

THE LATEST ELEVATED STRUCTURE. Before the Rapid Transit Commissioners, yesterday, J. M. Hannabs, of Chicago, exhibited plans of the elevated railroad which the Chicago and Cook County Passenger Railway Company purposes to build in that city, and requested the Commission to designate a street in which an experimental road sould be built here. The structure is to be elevated on single posts, and its width for a single track is to be less than that of an ordinary street-car. On each side of the track will be girders to prevent the cars from running off, and above these girders the body of the car overlaps the wheels on either side. While the structure will be no higher above the street than that of the present elevated roads the floor of each car will be five feet nearer the ground. The track will be on the lower part of the structure and not on top of it, as in the existing roads, and will be laid on wooden stringers. Much of the noise, it is claimed, will be done away with, single cars of the same size as

atreet-cars are to be used, and stations will be not more than 800 feet apart. By running many cars a little distance apart and making frequent stoppages, Mr. Hannahs said, the road would do three times the business of surface roads, and money could be made with uniform fares of five cents for any distance. Electricity, the cable, or loomotives could be used, but electricity was preferred. The president said that the Commission had no power to designate a route for an experimental road.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND.

ARGUMENT ON THE MOTION TO DISSOLVE THE RE-CEIVERSHIP.

HARTFORD, Feb. 18 .- The adjourned hearing in the matter of the application for dissolving the receivership of the New-York and New-England road was held before Judge Shipman to-day. Affidavits of James H. French, of Boston, R. Suydam Grant, of New-York, and John A. Wright, of Patiadelphia, were read for the peti-tioner. For the receivership, affidavits were from Frederick A. Kingsbury, of Water-Charles P. Clark, the receiver, and bury, Charles P. Clark, the receiver, and a dozen others. A counter affidavit by Colonel French was pai in at this point, and was answered by a new affidavit from Mr. Clark. The question here in dispute was the action of a syndicate for the purchase of the second morigage bonds of the New-England road. Judge Shipman successed that there might as well be an end of the affidavit making, but admitted all offered up to that time. The arguments were opened by ex-Judge W. D. Shipman, of New-York, who said in opening that he would not say that the proceedings which brought about the receivership were meant to accomplish what is now known as working the road, but many a man had been hanged on slighter evidence than existed in favor of this view.

of this view.

The counsel for the petitioners claimed that the process of precuring a receiver was stealthy and unnecessary, and had already damaged the property to the extent of

and had already damaged the property to the extent of \$300,000.

In the course of his argument Judge Shipman, of counsel, said that if given fifteen unfautes time on Wall-st, to-morrow he would engage to have all of the first nortegage bonds taken at 10 per cent above par, if they would deliver them.

W. Calch Loring, representing the company, said it had instituted a scheme to get back its property, and the rights of said property would be destroyed if the receivership is vacated. He ridiculed the talk about a conspiracy, and the talk about secreey was childled prattle. Si con E. Baldwin, for the complainant, claimed that there were sufficient grounds for the appointment of a receiver, and that the New-York and New-England's relations to the connections were such as to cause grave doubts as to the result if the appointment had not been made. He spoke of the special qualifications of the receiver for his position, and justified his cause in cutting off the through traffic, which was done at a loss of \$500,000 last year. The Eric road is bound to have its fast freight business done over the New-England road at half the price it is worth. They talk of the Eric proposition to receive \$90,000 on account, and wait a white for the remaining \$100,000. This great road, 325 miles long, had in the treasury the day the receiver was appointed \$153. It is hadly worth while to speak of the Eric icase proposition. It was suggested in a private letter and was interly impracticable under the circumstances. Adjourned till in-morrow morang.

THE COMPANY'S FINANCES. Boston, Feb. 18.—The statement of Beceiver Clark regarding the financial condition of the New-York and New-England Railroad shows the gross unfunded debt of the company to be \$2.337,600. Against this the balance sheet contains a statement of accounts in the nature of assets amounting to \$1,525,900. From this is deducted the value of supplies and material on hand, estimated amount of worthless accounts, doubtful accounts and the reduction in value of 920 shares of capital stock from par at 50 to the market price at 15, leaving the quick assets of the company at \$810,300. The suditor's estimate of the first charges for 1884 is \$1,232,500, which does not include the interest on the floating debt which (if stated at \$1,500,000, and borrowell at 6 per cent) will add \$80,000 per annum.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. WHAT THE ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS-RELATIONS

WITH READING. Philadelphia, Feb. 18.—The report of the managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for 1883 was completed to-day. It states that total revenue for the year was \$2,194,489 and the disburse ments \$1,249.845, leaving net earnings of \$944,644, from which, after making sinxing fund charges, accounting or depreciation on coal improvements and paying two dividends, there was a balance carried to the credit of the hyldend fund of \$130,176. The coal tounage of the Religh and Susquehanna Railroad and the Le-high Canal for the year was 5.152,218, be-ing an Increase as compared with 1882 of 480,307 tons. The increase in the earnings of the Lebigh and Susquehanna Railroad, the report says, came most from the territory directly tributary to the road, and a further gain may be expected when the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company perfects its arrangements to throw a portion of its New York business over the road. The canal traffe shows an increase over the previous year of 61.377 tows.

The canal traffe shows an increase over the previous year of 61,357 tons.

After referring to the nerreement with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, under its lease of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and giving the terms already published, the report says: "While we have time protected our inferiests we feel that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will have great advantages in the possession and use of our railroads, which enable them to handle the great and growing traffic between New-York and Central and Northwestern Pennsylvannia more eneapty than they could over their own longer lines, and as all our relations with them since the lease have been harmonious, we have no doubt that it will largely conduce to the loss interests of both parties. The transportation of the iomize of the Alliance Coal Company has been permenently secured to the Leafigh and Sasquehama Railroad Company, and the business from this source is expected shortly to amount to 300,000 tons annually."

WORK STOPPED ON A NEW LINE.

WAITING TO SEE WHAT NEW-JERSEY WILL DO ABOUT TAXATION.

IRT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. TRENTON, Feb. 18 .- it was announced reently that companies had been formed for building a new railroad as a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad lown Long Beach, near Toms Elver, opening up to improvement a stretch of the New-Jersey coast heretofore naccesible by ratt. The \$2,060 a mile for the forty-six miles of road projected had been deposited with the Stat Treasurer in accordance with the requirements of the general railroad law. To-day it is stated that orders have been issued suspending all operations in connection with the bailding of the new lire. The reason given is that the Pennsylvanta ratiroad capitalists are unwilling to invest any more money in New-Jersey, while there is so much agitation over ratiroad taxation and similar questions. The new road would have required the investment of

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. CHICAGO, Feb. 18 .- A dispatch to The Daily Neses from Springfield says: "The Illinois Southern and Paducah Railway Company was incorporated to-day, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to construct a standard gauge road from Carbandale to Metropolis, Ill., and thence to Paducah, Ky., forming a connecting link in the line of the New-Orleans, Juckson and Northern Railroad between St. Louis and New-Orleans."

St. Louis, Feb. 18.-W. R. Woodward, receiver of the Texas and St. Louis Railway, filed a preliminary report in the United States Court to-day. He asked and received permission to issue debentures to the amount of \$184,000. at interest not exceeding 7 per cent. This sum is to be applied to the payment of contractors and employes. The wages due employes amount to \$134,458.

RECORDING A BIG CHATTEL MORTGAGE. A TELEGRAPH LINE BONDED-PECULIAR USAGE IN

CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD, Feb. 18.-The registration of a \$10,000,000 mortgage in the offices of forty different town clerks, in a direct line across the State, has awaken ed considerable interest from the unusual magnitude of the sum named, and the fact that an instrument repre senting so large an amount takes the form of a chattel mortgage. The mortgage in question is made by the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, who, though possessing no lines of their own in this State, thus cover the lines of the American Rapid Telegraph Company, recently acquired by them by the exchange of \$3,000,000 in their bonds based on this mortgage. Hitherto the general supposition has been that bonds on telegraph lines resembled railway bonds, in that they were based on realty, and registered only in county seats; but as real estate is not an essential element to telegraph construction, except a hole in the ground may be so regarded, the only thing to be included is personal property, such as wires, poles, insulators and instruments all of which can only be covered by a chattel mortgage all of which can only be covered by a chatted mortgage, which, in this State, must be registered in every town. In other States mortgages of this character expire in twelve months, and, if not renewed, expose the property on which the bond is based to execution for debia meutred, in this State chattel mortgages are permanent; but the law makes this important decision regarding this class of property, that chattel mortgages are of no force against creditors or subsequent parenasers, unless the mortgaged property is put in actual and continued possession of the mortgage. These facts are exciting considerable hierest among business men, and may lead to a prefty thorough investigation of the particular transaction.

TELEGRAPHIC RIGHT OF WAY.

Boston, Feb. 18 .- The Supreme Judicial Court of this State has rendered a decision on a bil brought to cajoin the Selections of Brookime from grant ing to the American Rapid Telegraph Company a permit under the statute to conduct a due of telegraph on certain highways in Brookine, on the ground that the statute was unconstitutional. The Court holds that the use of a portion of the highway for the poles, etc., of companies formed under the laws of the State for the transmission of intelligence by electricity, and sudget to the supervis-ion of the local authorities, is a public use, similar to that for which the high-vay was originally taken, and that the owner of the fee is entitled to no further compensation.

the Provident Institution for Savings at 109.3 per cent. The \$500,000 4 per cent loan, for a period of twenty years, on account of improved sewerage, has been awarded to the same institution at 107.2 per cent.

PREACHING PROTECTION AT CORNELL. A SERIES OF ECONOMIC LECTURES OPENED-ELLIS

H. ROBERTS THE THE FIRST SPEAKER. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 18.-Ellis H. Roberts, Editor of The Utica Herald, began a series of ten lectures here this evening on the American revenue system. taking the protection view of the question. The audience was composed of professors, students and prominent business and professional men of I-haca, and was large and appreciative. President Waite, in introducing the lecturer, said that from the beginning of Cornell University he had favored the discussion of political economy from various points of view rather than have it con fined to one professor; and that various authorities had confirmed him in this view, especially Horace Greeley, an early trustee of the University. He said political economy was not an exact science. While leading political economists of England and France are mainly free traders, the majority of the foremost professors of political economy in German universities are protectionists The object of a university is to give a knowledge of the whole field to students and to stimulate carnest thought.

and not to bias them in favor of ideas of either. After discussing briefly the origin, powers and duties of government, Mr. Roberts reviewed in detail the methods for raising necessary revenue adopted by the various nations of antiquity, including Egypt, Palestine, Assyria, Tyre and Cartnage, Greece, Rome, China and the Italian republies of the middle ages. All these, he showed, col-lected revenue not only by taking the land but also by levying duties upon commerce Coming to the nations of

levying duties upon commerce. Coming to the nations of modern Europe he continued in part as follows:

It will be hard to and a system of financial policy which has not been tried upon the Rhine or the Dambe. Anstria and Prussia and the petty German States at an early day had farifis, as well as internal traces manifold and hardensome. Personal and class taxes in Frussia have yielded all the vextations which have been charged against the meeme tax in England. Prosecutions for the mon-payment of such taxes have been numerous. Especially within the past decade Germany has revived with incrending force the protective policy which has been traditional in all its States. In the adjustment between Austria and Hungary, protection was incorporated in the finances, and in 1882, customs drities, for the purposes of protection, were increased. Bismarck has asserted the pulley of protection with all the visor of Colbert and Cromwell. He has stated that the measure which he carried through and made the law of the land in 1878 was promuted by the "necessity not alone of assisting individual branches of industry by special protective duties, but still more to secure to native industry in all tranches an advantage over foreign industry in the home market." These measures have wen for him the flavor of the landowners whose turdens he has mitigated, and of the industrial classes whose carnings he has increased. Hamburg, long one of the free cities, now asks to be admitted to the German Zeilverein, and thus becomes a strong example of the progress of protection.

The seconal lecture will describe the methods of other nations of the Old World. modern Europe he continued in part as follows:

ations of the Old World.

ICE IN THE HUDSON BREAKING UP.

THE TRIBUTARIES BADLY SWOLLEN-STEAMBOATS EXPECIED TO RUN THIS WEEK,

Pougerkeerste, Feb. 18 .- A dozen days of id weather have had a damaging effect upon the ice in the lindson. Occasional rains have added greatly thereto, and now all the streams emptying into the river are heavily swellen. From Sing Sing southward, all the fee river is on the move. From Iona Island to Wes Point there is no ice of any consequence; but from West Point northward to Pohpell's Island the ice is yet fast br full of holes and cracks. Newburg Bay is almost entire ly free of ice to within two miles of Low Point. From the latter point north to Albany the ice, though fast, is full of holes and cracks, indicating an early dissolution. Rondout, Saugerties and Catskill creeks are greatly swollen Before the thaw began the snow in the forests of the Catekii's was four feet deep on the level and it is that which is swelling the streams.

Stockport Creek overflowed its banks this morning, fand is washing the rondway that runs alongside of it. The ice in the creek is liable to break up at any moment, and may do damage. The freshet in the Fulkill at this place continues, but no damage has yet occurred. The Fishell and wappungers creeks are full to overflowing; and it the ice in these waters should move suddenly, considerable damages and account of the continues are continued as a continue of the continues and account of the continues and

age might occur.

Steamboat men look for the opening of navigation between here and New-York by the latter part of the week;
and the steamers of the Transportation Company are being put in condition for the event.

At Low Point, New-Hamburg and this city the members his put in candition for the event.

At Low Point, New-Hamburg and this city the members of the ice yacht chab are pulling their boats ashore to house them for the season.

The them has caused 'amislides along the West Shore Railroad, and clasting can be heard night and day as the work of removing track obstructions goes out.

MES, HAIGHT'S DEFENCE OPENED. THE THEORY THAT HER RUSBAND COMMITTED

SUICIDE ADVANCED.

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 18 .- The State rested in the Haight nearder case to-day, and Mr. Pome toy opened the case for the defence this afternoon. He claims to have evidence showing that Haight-commit snielde; that the relations between the two were always pleasant, and that his reason for killing himsel was either despondency, caused by hard work in caring for his wife because he had spent all her money, or because of a standing disease which he had. They taim to have payers in which he frequently threatened o kill himself. The evidence this afternoon was mostly a to the pleasant relations between husband and wife. I was shown that a statement on husband and wife. as to the pressant relations between matter and wite it was shown that a statement was made prior to the one in evidence, in which Haight states that he did not know how the shooting occurred. Expert testimony wit be introduced to-morrow to prove that the man was not in his right saind when he made the statement, owing to depression upon this brain by the ball. Mrs. Haight wil-he put upon the stand and give the story of nor life. The case is expected to go to the Jury Friday night,

IMPALED ON AN IRON ROD.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT IN THE OIL REGION-THE

VICTIM'S BARE NERVE. Bradford, Penn., Feb. 18 .- A singular and fatal accident occurred on the oil lease at Rutherford run, a few miles from here, last evening. Jacob Dickey was agitating a well with an iron rod about eleven feet long. He worked so effectually as to cause a strong flow of gas, which blew the rod and rope out of the well and up into the derrick. In descending, the point of the rod struck Dickey square on the top of the head and passed through toward the left ear. It came out at the occipital bone, and passed on down through the left long, narrowly escaping the heart, and passed out below the last rib, prograding several inches. The man did not lose consciousness, and stood without fluching the operation of pulling the rod from his body. He lived long enough to give directions about his funeral. He leaves a wife and two children. and two children.

FREIGHT STOLEN BY EMPLOYES.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 17.-Ten more rakemen and freight conductors on the Worcester and Springfield division of the Boston and Albany Railroad were arrested here on Saturday night and to-day for stealing freight from ears, and they will be arraigned to mor-row. The two conductors arrested on Friday night have turned State's evidence.

A MINE PARTLY FILLED WITH WATER,

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 18.-The recent rains nd thaw have partially flooded the Stanton mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. The hoisting of coal was abandoned this afternoon, until the water is re-moved, which will take several days.

FALL RIVER MILL HELP INTIMIDATED. FALL RIVER, Feb. 18 .- The attempt to start

the Union Mili to-day was a failure. The strikers latimidated the help who wished to go in. The strike of the weavers at the Borden City Mill to-day was of no great consequence, and the mill is still running.

TO BE ENLARGED, NOT ABOLISHED.

The statement in The Sun yesterday that the management of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association contemprates abolishing the gymnasium in connection with the Association is denied. Secretary Wilkle said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "It is entirely and absolutely untrue. There is not the slightest idea of abolishing the gymnasium. It istrue a circular such as was published gymnastum. It structs a cream as a so passages of the use of the gymnastum, and also as to the newartages of the use of the gymnastum, and also as to the benefit derived in other ways from the Association. But my aim was to get the testimony of the members themselves to emborly in my annual report. Instead of asolishing the gymnastum, we intend to enlarge and improve it."

GRAND ARMY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE,

The annual meeting of the Memorial Comnities of the tirand Army of the Republic was held at chilling's Hall, No. 364 Sixth-ave., last evening. J. C. Julius Langbein was elected temporary chairman. Thirty rand Army posts were represented by 117 delegates and ternates. Gilbers for the cosning year were elected as

MORE JUDGES NEEDED.

REMEDYING DELAYS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

SUGGESTIONS OF STEWART L. WOODFOLD, GEORGE BLISS, COLLECTOR ROBERTSON AND ROYAL PHELPS.

A much larger number of collectors' cases are on the dockets of the United States Circuit Court in this circuit than the court, as at present constituted, is able to dispose of, and the number of such cases, by reason of the greatly increasing number of importations at this port, is growing rapidly. Under the new tariff laws of 1883, an exceptionally large number of suits are brought against the Collector of the Port—219 suits by one importer alone and unless increased facilities for trying them are speedily provided, a gint of the calendar must follow, with its resulfing detriment both to the Government and to the im-It is admitted on all sides that the present judicial force m the Circuit Court is insufficient to dispose of the busi-

ness before it. District-Attorney Root said to a TRIBUNE eporter recently that although the judges worked hard and did all in their power to expedite business, they ould not dispose of one-tenth of the business, and that judges from all parts of the circuit had to be called in to assist them. Below are published the opinions and suggestions of General Stewart L. Woodford, Colonel George Bliss, and Collector William H. Robertson. Said General

PRIORITY POR CUSTOMS CASES. "An additional Judge in the United States Circuit Court r District Court in this District, who should give priority o the Custom House cases, would practically solve the difficulty. The Circuit Court for the trial of customs ases is now open only for about four to eight weeks in the year. It is more important that a speedy trial should be had in these Government cases than in any others. A customs case involves a construction of revenue law, and a right construction lies at the base of all wise importing-Therefore the Government, for its own credit and as matter of justice to the importer, ought to provide sufficlent facilities to try every revenue case as soon as the

issue is made. "If these customs cases were tried as ordinary cases are tried, there is no business reason why there should be a glut in the court calendar. One cause of delay is to be found in the frequent changes in the administration in the District-Attorney's office. It takes some time for a new District-Attorney to familiarize himself with the work of the office, no matter in how good a condition his

"In regard to being ready for trial, I, during my ad ministration, was always ready when the case was called, and my experience was that counsel for the merchants suing for the recovery of duties, etc., were ain ably unprepared to try their cases—except for the first ninety days of my term, when they naturally relied on my unfamiliarity with the business to give them an easy victory, but after about ninety days. I not get cases to try. I presume that Mr. Root has had a repetition of my experience. As to having a special tribunal in this city antide the Circuit Court, I do not think it desirable. The Chamber of Commerce tried to have such a tribunal appointed, but nothing ever came of it."

ATTORNEYS THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE, George Bliss said: "My opinion is that with the present adiciary called in from other places in the circuit, that so far as customs cases are concerned, with an efficient Dis far as customs cases are concerned, with an efficient District-Attorney such as we now have, the calendar can be cleared and kept clear. I say this independently of the question—as to which I am not sufficiently informed—whether the new tariff has not produced such a larger crop of hiligation as exceptionally to block the court. A great many new cases have been brought and new questions raised under the new tariff, but I think that few are as yet at issue and ready for triel; but I shall be surprised if this exceptional state of things does not block up that calendar. I was in court when Judga Wheeler called the calendar of the present session of the Circuit Court, and about 500 cases were called. A close inspection of these showed that there were not more than iswelve or fifteen different issues involved that the atterneys against the Government were ready to try, and the Disarlet-Attorney say that he expected to disarrence the content of the content of the disarrence of the case of the content of the content

The real trouble in all these cases is with the actorn "The real trouble in all these cases is with the automory against the frovermannt, who take the cases largely on contingent fews—usually first per cent of the recovery—and trees only certain ones for trial. I have known an attorney to pocket \$50,000 for centingent fees on the sincessful termination of a trial is one test anir. The calonary is filled with case which those attorneys never intend to fry. Apart from results from the new tariff, any lawyer need not wait eight months after his suit is commenced before he can get his case heard by the court.

"His artistly innecessary to have such a separate tribunal to rey customs cases as was proposed by the Chamber of Commerce two years ago."

tames saits should be placed and no others. There are ex-cellent reasons why cases against the Government should be tried at once. Take the instance of knit goods; the importer pays nour in James that he alleges the law war-rants. He must protest within ten days after, within thirty days appeal to the Secretary at Washington, and within thirty days after a decision by the Secretary must. would dispose of about all of the cases involving the same issue, that is, it would dispense with the necessity for protest and appeal, etc. in many other meatures. It would relieve this office materially and save us great trouble and expense. The frequent changes in the observe that the contract of the Collector of the Port and the District-Attorney have been nervisofore a detriment to the prompt transaction of this kind of ousiness, but now the present District-Attorney has begun a new system in which the tollector has joined him. Under this system a case is fully prepared for trial as soon as it orises, and all the papers relating to it, all the names of witnesses, itc., are at once sent to the District-Attorney's office and placed on file. In this way a new man in either office could easily familiarize himself with and be ready to try a cause at short notice.

imiliarize hinself with and occasion hert notice.

"The expense of having an additional judge in the Sirent Court would be saved a hundred times over both by the Government and the importer cach year. The Government, when these suits are delayed, has to employ many more men at greatly increased expense to prepare many more men at greatly increased expense to prepare the Government. Government, when these suits are delayed, has to employ many more men at greatly increased expense to account the many and various papers, etc., necessary to a fruit. There are many new suits started against the Government under the new tariff of 1883. We have two hundred and twenty-nine protests and appeals from one importer alone or charges for everings, when it is claimed by the Government that the value of the everange enters into the dutinble value of the imported merchandise. The new tariff says that there shall be no duties on coverings, but where the coverings make the merchandise salable, we hold that it is dutable; take imported matches in boxes, for example. Under the old tariff there were charges for various things, such as commissions, charges, market value, coverings, etc. Under the one tariff market value and dutable value are the same.

the same.

"I do not think that a separate tribunal is necessary for the trial of customs cases, but that the present court machinery—with an additional judge, as suggested—is sufficient. The interests of the Government and of the imsorter would be fully protected without going to the coense necessary to the formation of a customs cour

AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF JUDGES. Royal Phelps was seen at his office, No. 24 Exchangeplace. He said : "The great delay in the trial of Custom House cases is a crying evil, and I am most emphatically in favor of some method of relief. The Chamber of Commerce two years ago made an effort to get relief through the establishment of a cour: in this city for the trial of these cases, but it did not succeed. I do not think that it would be possible to get Congress to take favorable action in the matter, for the West would set up a how! against our having such a court in New-York.

ork. It is undoubtedly a great injury both to the Govermment and to the importers that tries cannot be had almost immediately upon raising the issues. It seems to me that a separate fribunal is not desirable or necessary, and I would recommend that the number of judges in the Circuit Court be increased sufficiently to enable that court to gain and keep control of its calendar."

THE VICTIM OF HIS OWN CRIME.

Salvator Sabatino died yesterday morning at

the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, from the phalation of smoke at a fire in apartments at No. 68 Hamilton ave, on the previous evening. It is believed that he committed aroon in setting fire to the house, and became the victim of his own crime. When the police discovered smoke bening from the rooms they burst open the doors, which were locked, and found a man lying on the floor. There was a strong odor of burning joll in the room, but the fire was put out without calling out the firemen. The man, Sabatino, was burned about the face, arms and body, but he lived for twelve hours. He was recognized as a barber doing business at No. 100 Union-st. All the occupants of the apartments were suspiciously absent and could not be found until a late hour. They were Vincenzo Barbaro and his wife, Cancella, and his brothers Cosmo and Guiseppe, and the latter's wife Annie. All of them were found in the vicinity except Vincenzo. In his wife's pocket was a policy of insurance on the furniture in the rooms for \$000, far in excess of its value. At a late hour another Italian, Giovanni Vinci

arranged with Sabatino to set the house on fire for the insurance. The latter was drunk, and after entering the rooms, pouring oil on the floor and soaking strips of muslin in ft, had set firs to them. Before he could set out of the room, the lock of which was awkwardly fixed, the smoke overpowered him. He was married and left a widow and a son. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Bergen for examination yesterday. Interpreters falled to secure anything definite about the matter from them. There were eight families in all in the house where they lived.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

THE NEW CLOCK-A YOUNG WOMAN STUDENT-

MALICIOUS REPRESENTATION IN THE WORLD.

A new sidercal clock has just been mounted in the Columbia College Observatory. It was made by Howard & Co., of Boston, under the direction of Mr. Howard & Co., of Boston, under the direction of Mr. Hamblet, and consists of a double three-legged Dennison gravity escapement and a compensation system of steel bars and zinc tubes. The pendulum bob is of lead, and weighs forty pounds. The clock cost over \$500. It will be connected with the chronograph in the Observatory, and used by students in making star observations. By its side in a few days will be mounted the Dent sidereal clock, given to the college by Mr. Rutherfurd. Workmen are engaged in polishing all the instruments given by Mr. Rutherfurd, and when that is done the instruments will be placed in the Observatory. Professor Rees said yesterday that it was hoped that additional room would be provided for the old instruments when they were replaced by the new ones, so that all might be used. Wires are being run in the Observatory, and in a short time that portion of the new building will be lighted by the electric light. Sented at one of the tables when the reporter called was a young lady perusing a copy of Chauvenet. President Barmard was asked later if coedarcation had been introduced in Columbia in spite of the adverse decision of the trustees. He said that on the contrary, the new student was in the Observatory by the consent of the trustees. He said that on the contrary, the new student was in the Observatory by the consent of the trustees. He said that on the contrary, the new student was in the Observatory by the consent of the trustees. He said that on the contrary, the new student was in the Observatory by the consent of the trustees. He said that on the contrary, the new student was in the Observatory by the consent of the trustees. The Board then allowed her to enter as a student in practical astronomy, and gave her permission to assist in the work of the Observatory. The Board had not reversed its former decision in reference to coeducation by allowing her to enter the class. Dr. Barnard said that the new student had been treated with the greatest courtesy by the former members of the clas Hamblet, and consists of a double three-legged of the class, and the book in which she had been studying a higher work than that formerly taught in the class—was substituted at the request of the young men. Professor Rees said that the new book

and been under discussion previous to the entry of

had been under discussion previous to the entry of the young woman.

The World yesterday contained a long article con-cerning "a boisterous and unruly class in Columbia College." It said in part:
Only a few weeks ago, while the sophomores were encaged in recitations before their tutor. B. F. Morning-star, of Brooklyn, rose in his seat and "fired" a package of potassic sulphde, an exceedingly obnoxious smelling substance, at the heart of the unpopular instructor. His sum was sire, and the missile struck Professor Scott full in the face, besinearing it from to be lead to chin.

To compare him for this offence it was said that the

To punish him for this offence it was said that the student was expelled from the college. P. M. Fri-denberg, another sophomore, was said to have been suspended because of misconduct in Professor South also

cott's class.
President Barnard pronounced The World's story President Barnard pronounced The World's story "a gross and malicious misrepresentation, Morningstar was not expensed, he said, but only suspended until the spring examination in May. He was not accused of "iring" a package of potassic supplied, but he was seen to throw a handful of crumuled paper at the blackboard, which rebounded and hit Professor Scott. Dr. Barnard added that the student assured him that he did not intend to be rude, but he was suspended. This occurred mearly a month ago. Regarding the amspension of Fridenberg, the president said that he, too, threw paper in a class-room, but not in Professor Scott's room.

Professor Scott turned from teaching a moment

If the article had oppeared in any journal of reputation I should have dented it formally, but as it was phonomeration of the World, my only answer is, it is a conglomeration of absolute falsehood.

THREATENED STRIKE OF CIGAR MAKERS. RESULT OF STRAITON & STORM'S REVISION OF

RATES-TOW THE PERM REGARDS THE MATTER. Soon after New Years Straiton & Storm revised therates paid for making cigars. On twenty-six varieties they made reductions ranging from twenty cents to seventy-five cents a thou sand; fifteen varieties were left untouched and dvewere advance L The schedule was completed on February 12, and a committee of the workmen affected -about 500 out of the 2,200 couployed by the firm-was requested o meet the firm. The new e redule was sub nitted o the committee with the request to hold a shop meeting, discuss the subject and have a vote taken "His interly immercessary to have such a separate tribunal to my castoms cases as was proposed by the Chamber of Commerce two years ago."

AN ADDITIONAL COURT FOR CUSTOMS CASES, "The delay in the trial of suits against the Government," said Coffector Robertson, "is a great detriment to both the Government and the important. My remedy for this state of things would be the appointment of an additional Circuit Court Judge, upon whose decket all castoms sains should be placed and no others. There are exceilent reasons why cases against the Government should be tried at once. Take the instance of kind goods; the importer pays more in dather that he alleges the haw warriants. He must protest within ten days after, within thirly days upon to the Secretary at Washington, and on it. On the following day a vote was taken: 275

The Progressive Union regarded this as a good copor-tionally to break do was our Board of Arbitration, which has always worked satisfactority, and called these uncedings with that end in view. What their success will be 1 of course do not know. The matter was not referred to the Board of Arbitration, as it was not a reduction. Less than 12 per cent of the cisars we make are affected by the scale, and the whole difference on a pay-roll of over \$20,600 a week is less than \$1.00. We have received no complaint from our worksies and do not know how they regar the rovision further than the openion expresses by the vote that was taken on the 13th last. If is parely and simply an effort on the part of the Progressive Union to force our men into the Union and destroy the Board of Arbitration.

Arbitration.

A largely attended meeting of the eigarmakers was held yesterday afternoon in the Concordia Assembly Rooms to consider the advisability of a strike. After a long debate it was resolved to appeint committees to inform the firm this morning that the revised price list is not satisfactory. Should the arm insist on the new scale the matter will be referred to the Executive Committee of the Progressive Union, which meets to-mixit, and a strike of alt the Union ment employed by Straiton & Storm will be ordered. -

AGREEMENT OF THE RIBBON MAKERS.

Those of the ribbon manufacturers of this city and Paterson, N. J., who belong to an association recent'y resolved not to employ the weavers who were out on a strike until the weavers of this city should yield. Among the firms belonging to the association is that of Pelgram & Meyer, at Paterson, of which Charles R. Pelgram is the head. Mr. Pelgram yesterday morning returned to Paterson, and found that in his absence the superintendent of the ribbon department in his mill had violated the agreement made by the manufacturers. An inspector from this city, sent by the association, was in Paterson making a visit to the mills to see if the agreement was being carried out; but when he approached Pelgram & Meyer's mill a watchman, who had been posted to look out for him, gave waining of his coming, and when the inspector got to the mill be found everything apparently as it should have been. The weavers had been spirited away to another part of the mill, where they remained until the inspector was gone. Mr. Pelgram was indignant when he found that he had been put by his subordinates into the position of violating his agreement. He prompily discharged the ribbon weavers, except such as he was allowed to keep by the terms of the agreement. recently resolved not to employ the weavers who the terms of the agreement,

AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM SING-SING

Patrick Henry Lyuch, alias Fitzsimmons, alias Charles Wilson, and William McCutchen, both life convicts in Sing-Sing Prison, attempted on Saturday afternoon to escape from the mess-room by cutting a hole through the slate roof over the kinchen, where they were at work preparing a meal for the other immates. Leander Lee, one of the keepers, who was pairolling the yard, heard a slate fall from the roof. Suspecting that something was wrong, he promptly informed Principal Keeper Connaughton of the occurrence, Lynch and McCutchen in the meantime returned to their work, fearing that the falling of the slate had frustrated their design. On investigation the hole was found to be large enough to permit of their crawling upon the roof. By jumping fourteen feet to the ground, their fluid escape would have been possible. Lynch and McCutchen were each sentenced for life for murder in the second degree, the former on Jacuary 31, 1883, and the latter on December 10, 1883. convicts in Sing-Sing Prison, attempted on Satur

THE CONDITION OF WAGE-WORKERS,

A meeting was held in Clarendon Hall last night under the auspices of the Sociologic Society for the purpose of discussing the co-operative system. John Swinton presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Swinton, Mrs. Imogene C. Fales, president formed under the laws of the State for the transmission of timeligence by electricity, and subject to the supervision of the local authorities, is a public necessarily taken, and that the for which the local authorities, is a public necessarily taken, and that the forward the local authorities, is a public necessarily taken, and that the forward the local authorities, is a public necessarily taken, and that the forward the local authorities, is a public necessarily taken, and that the forward the local authorities, is a public necessarily taken, and that the constant indix of time solution to further compensation.

BOSTON'S NEW LOAN AWAEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The city of Boston public park and water 4 per cent loan, amounting to \$950,000, to run for a period of thirty years, has been awarded to run for a period of thirty years, has been award

was a general discussion in which a number participated; capital and the banking system especially were vigorously attacked.

THE ESCAPE OF CHARLES RUGG.

PRUITLESS EFFORTS TO PIND HIM-THE EXCITE-

MENT IN LONG ISLAND. The escape of the mulatto, Charles Rugg, caused hundreds of persons to visit the fall in Long Island City yesterday. They stood with open mouths gazing at the broken window nearly thirty feet from

the ground through which Rugg sprang, The whole of the available force of the city police department, headed by Sergeants Bontelle and Carrol, oured the surrounding neighborhood all night, but without success. Under-Sheriff Warnock with a posse of deputies in wagons and ou horseback traversed all the roads leading from the city in every direction. It is believed that Rugg may be in hiding in the vicinity of Ravenswood or Astoria.

District-Attorney Fleming was informed of the escar and reached the jail at an early hour this morning. He was accompanied by Detectives Wood and Smith. Mr. Fleming had a long interview with Jasier Murphy. The detectivel searched all through Dutch Kills, and returned to Hunter's Point late in the afternoon. Sheriff Furman, Under Sheriff Warnock and Deputy Sheriff Maurice O'Connell searched along the river front from Hunter's Point to Bowery Bay, as they thought it possible that Rugg might have stolen a boat. There had been no boats stelen from the boat houses, and they discovered no clew that could lead to the rearrest of Rugg. Scarch is making in all parts of the island, and it is ufferly impossible for Rugg to keep under cover for any leagth of time. He has no money nor clothes and must show remark account of the same of the same and must show remark account of \$250 for his apprehension. Several rumors of his arrest were in circulation at Hunter's Found all day yesterday, but on investigation these turned out to be false. Sheriff Freeman and two officers started out hat last night to remew the search. Several colored men were arrested on different parts of Long Island, but they were immediately discharged.

District-Attorney Fleming in reply to the question whether he should take any action in connection with the escape said that there will be an investigation as to how and when he escaped. If will also be investigated by the Grand Jury. Point to Bowery Bay, as they thought it possible that

DR. NEWMAN TOLD HE IS NOT WANTED. THE OFFICIAL NOTICE OF DISMISSAL-PREPARING

FOR THE COUNCIL. The following letter was sent to Dr. Newman last night :

New-York, Feb. 18, 1884.

Rev. J. P. Newman. D. D. Rev. J. P. Neuman, D. D.

DEAR SIE: The undersigned, constituting a majority of
the Board of Deacons, were appointed a commistee to
present to you the following resolutions offered and
maintensity adopted at one of the largest special business meetings of church members ever held by the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, on Thursday evening,
February, 14, 1884.

Resolved, That the best interests of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church require the discontinuage.

nus Congregational Church require the discontinuance of the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman's ministerial services thereof on the 31st day of March, 1884; and that we do nerely discontinue his services as supply pastor as of that date.

J. W. RANNEY, M. D. H. M. CCMMISGS, C. B. MEIGS, G. S. PALMER. Z. S. CROOKER.

The committee appointed to call the council by the eeting in the Harvard Rooms last week was busing at work last night in Dr. Runney's office completing the arrangements for the meeting of clergymen and laymen, which will probably be held the first week in March. The committee is in correspondence with the elergymen who are to be invited with a view to holding the meeting when it will be at the least inconvenience to the majority. Answers have been received from many of the ministers The letters-missive will be prepared as soon as all have repiled. A special meeting of the trustees will be requested for the purpose of asking that the church buildng be opened for the meetings of the council.

A social meeting was field at J. H. Seymour's house, in

A social inesting was field at J. H. Seymona's house, in West Fifty-third-st., last night, composed of some of the friends of Dr. Newman. A large crayon portrait of the pastor rested on an easel in the parloc, Air. Seymour said that no action was being taken by the church supporters—anth-Ramacy party.

An anonymous letter was received at The Trinunw office last night, as follows:

"Dearters: If you want to know about Dr. Newman's statement that George Shepherd offered to get him a church at a solary of \$10,000 or \$10,000, call on Frank Palmer, president Broadway Bank. He owned too church. Yours, etc."

An explanation of the note was that Mr. Shepherd said

burch. Yours, etc."

An explanation of the note was that Mr. Shepherd said to Mr. Palmer, who had bought a church ounding in narty-fourth-st., between Seventh and Eighta-aves.:

and the old members and the high is Chaireh Lecauso
Le wanted to become a bishop, and after hearly cells
cascled was defeated. My opinion is that the ordeone
of this will be that for. Newman will form a cauren of
his own. Dr. Newman never filed Dr. Ranney and his own. Dr. Newmin never liked Dr. Ranne, showed it, and in consequence the two men became impht be called amicable enemies."

THE BROOKLYN DIVORCE MILL.

The examination of John G. Law, a deputy clerk of the Kings County Empreme Court, upon verces issued in Brooklyn, is set down for this afternoon before Police Justice Massey. Deputy County Clerk Barnard said yesterday that Edward Pardie, allas Munro Ashams, who figured as the principal in securing the divorces in which Law appeared as referee, had appeared in 204 cases, from January 1 to September 1, 1883. The majority of these were freegular and void. The following cases, in addition to those heretofore published, have been discovered, winch purport to be recorded in Brookbeen discovered, which purport to be recorded in Brooklyn: Wiftiam S. Hicks va. Rath. R. Hicks, Albert N. Reyholds vs. Martian C. neynolds, Sambel B. Sykes vs. Lanzlotte T. Sykes, Joseph S. Healy vs. Mary A. Heary, ellion
Fox vs. Albin C. Fox, Eugene C. Peek vs. Elizabeth
M. Peck, Lloyd M. Cobb vs. Annie M. Cobo,
The majority of the others purport to enamate
from the supreme Court in this city. The receases in
Adams's office, at No. 235 Broadway, show the following
lawyers names as among those who alded in securing divorces; Ambrose H. Purdy, U. S. Ford, William Lyoft,
William Sincialt, F. S. Swartott, R. S. Andrews, C. C.
Brady, and J. S. T. Clarke. At first it was supposed that
the last hamed was merely another name for Adams, but
letters seem to show that he really existed and frequently
sent to Adams for money.

A SUICIDE IN THE HOLD OF A SHIP.

Christian Everson, age forty, a native of Norway, applied for work on the ship Josephine, which lies at the dock of the Standard Oil Works, in Long Island City, yesterday morning. The captain re-Island City, yesterday morning. The captain refused to hire him as the ship was unloaded, but told him that he migat remain on board of the vessel and have his meals. Shortly before noos yesterday, the mate found Everson in the hold with his throat cut. He had procured a knife from the cook's galley. He was alive when found, but the physician who was called pronounced his wounds fatal and he was removed to St. Catharme's Hospitatal and he was removed to St. Catharme's Hospitalar. tal. He gave his residence as Pitt place, Brooklyn

THE CHECKER CHAMPIONSHIP.

The series of checker games between Dr. A. Shaefer and J. Dempster, for the championship of New-York State and stakes of \$50, was begun last evening at No. 299 Bowery. The room was crowded with admirers of the game, whose sympathy appeared to be mainly with Dempster in his attempt to win to be mainly with Desipster in his attempt to we the championship fram his more experienced opponent. The play of both then was slow and cauthous, Schaefer in particular making his moves only after long considers-tion. After an hour and a half of play the first game was declared a draw. The acties is to be continued every evening of the present week, until one of the play-ers wins a majority of the games.

WILLIAM STILLWAGON CAPTURED.

William Stillwagon, the brother of George milwagon, who is now serving a sentence of two years for assaulting Alonzo Beyer in the the Rockaway train on August 19, was arrested on Sunday night by Other Cody, of the Long Island Railroad Company, and Odlects Sarvis and Worth, of the Twenty-fourth Prochect, of this city, on the same charge. He escaused on the might of the assault and returned to New-York on saturday users, when the officers took bim into custody. He was ar-raigned in the Tombs Police Courr on the charge of the musder of Oliver Stewart, the policeman whose death remined from injuries received in defending Mr. Seyer. The justice ordered him to be given to the others to no Long Island City, and he was placed in the Queens County Jail.

DISCUSSING A SPRING ELECTION.

The Young Men's Democratic Club last evenng discussed at length a resolution favoring spring classions, providing that (wenty-four Aidermen be elected - coa from each judicial district and fourteen at large; the president of the Board of Aldermen to acr as Mayor in case of a vacancy, and to be chosen from the Aldermen-at-Large, etc. No action was taken.

EXTENSIVE DOCKS PROJECTED.